

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 16TH, 1895.

NUMBER 29

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ANTONIO LINO DA COSTA, Pastor.

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

—The Peruvian government has refused to reconsider the decree of June 20th, 1894, imposing a fine of £5,000 on the Peruvian Corporation for alleged non-compliance with its original contract.

—The treasury in Peru must be in a bad way surely, if we may judge from the unfigured methods adopted in raising money. According to the *Mail* of the 1st ult., a series of new postage stamps, bearing a portrait of Piérola, would soon be issued for *one day only*. The funds are to be used for the new post office, but this will not sanctify the speculation.

—The Peruvian government having farmed out the stamp tax, the tax-contractor has not only announced that every receipt over to sale must bear its legal stamp, but promises double the value of the required stamp to any person who brings him an unstamped receipt, and threatens domiciliary visits to see whether the law is being observed.

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—With the habitual dilatoriness of public officials, the mint has not up to the present been provided with dies for coining the \$10 and \$20 pieces, and even of \$5 pieces the whole amount coined is relatively small, so that the gold paid out for exchange for "saldos del tesoro" and notes, up till now has been principally in sovereigns. The banks have not therefore had enough Chilian gold to satisfy the public demand, and the sovereigns are not popular for purposes of currency, \$13 1/2 being certainly a most inconvenient denomination.

For the present, therefore, little gold is to be seen in actual circulation, but the public is satisfied to know that it is to be had on demand, and that the regime of inconveniences paper currency which has burdened Chile for 17 years is a thing of the past.

—At a meeting of the democratic party in Lima on May 20th, at which Piérola presided, it was unanimously resolved: That the ten years fixed in the treaty of peace with Chile for establishing the definite nationality of Tacna and Arica had already passed by without the various administrations in Peru having done anything for their recovery; that such facts may induce outsiders to believe that Peru does not care to recover them; that as it was impossible to doubt the faithful execution on the part of Chile of the Ancon treaty, there could be no question as to the definite nationality of the aforementioned provinces.

1st. It is therefore declared that it is the decided will of the Peruvian nation to reacquire Tacna and Arica at any sacrifice, protesting with all its energy against the conduct of the past administration as regards this matter.

2nd. It is further declared that the democratic party will charge all its representatives both in the government and in congress to make the recovery of the aforementioned provinces the primordial object of their earliest efforts, in order to give satisfaction to the purpose of the nation.

—A government bill has also been presented to the Chilian Congress aiming at the suppression of the vice of drunkenness by heavy fines and penalties. The *Chilian Times* says it is likely to pass with few alterations.

—Telegrams from Panama of the 12th report a defeat for the Ecuador rebels at Puerto Viejo. The bishop of the diocese is said to be tucked up his robes and led the government forces, falling severely wounded at the end. It is refreshing to see churchmen once more wielding the sword.

—Up to to-day no satisfactory solution has been found for the ministerial crisis in Chile. On Saturday it was believed that a compromise had been found, but at the last moment several of the persons counted upon withdrew their names. President Montt is evidently finding it much more difficult to govern a mob of self-seeking politicians, than to direct a revolution.

—Among other additions to the fiscal burdens imposed upon the Peruvian people, for the support of professional agitators and politicians, we note a proposition to increase foreign postage from 10 to 16 cents per each 15 grammes. The Peruvian official has evidently not yet learned that an increased rate will bring him little or no additional revenue, while on the contrary a lower rate will increase correspondence and add largely to the receipts.

—An agreement was entered into by Chile and Spain on May 25, 1894, to settle all claims of Spanish subjects arising out of the war against Peru and Bolivia for the sum of 190,000 Chilian silver dollars. This agreement had been ratified by both countries, and the law was promulgated on Monday, the 17th instant, the payment of the stipulated sum of 190,000 dols. having to be made in thirty days from that date.—*Chilian Times*, June 22.

—The estimated expenditure of Chile for 1896 is \$73,168,144.31, distributed as follows:

Interior	\$ 5,609,315.66
Foreign affairs, worship, and colonisation	5,430,483.67
Justice and public instruction	9,290,941.08
Finance	14,033,671.05
War	9,284,356.73
Marine	7,203,611.53
Industry and public works	24,793,504.22

—A report is current in Buenos Aires—which is no guarantee for its accuracy—that the Bolivian minister at Lima has presented an ultimatum to the Peruvian government, demanding satisfaction for an alleged violation of Bolivian territory by Peruvian troops during the recent revolution. It is said that Peru refuses to give the least satisfaction.

If the report is true, it may be considered as an intrigue to manufacture hostility against Peru so that the Bolivian government can carry out its engagements under the recent treaty with Chile.

—The offer of Mr. Carlos Rogers to supply the state railways with 7,000 tons of rails and the corresponding fish plates has been accepted. One half of the quantity is to be brought out by steamer, and the other half by sailing vessels. The total quantity 6,000 tons are to be of the ordinary pattern, and 1,000 tons of the Tahon pattern. The prices are the following: £4, 6s. 1d. for rails, and £5, 7s. 1d. for fish plates by steamer to Talcahuano or Valparaiso; £4, 3s. 4d. for rails, and £5, 7s. 1d. for fish plates by sailer to Talcahuano or Valparaiso.—*Chilian Times*.

—With the object of counteracting the designs of the anti-conservatives, the Bank of Chile is reported to have adopted resolutions which will seriously restrict credit. From the 1st proximo the annual rate of interest on deposits at sight or in current account will be reduced to 2 per cent. On the other hand the rate on deposits for one year will be advanced to 8 per cent. The interest on advances in account current, under contract, is to be advanced to 9 per cent., with 1/2 per cent. commission half-yearly. Certain credits, such, for instance, as those used for exchange speculations, are to be reduced one-half.—*Chilian Times*, June 22.

—A slight excitement was caused for a short time on Wednesday by the mutinous conduct of the government palace escort squadron, which being no longer necessary for the public service was about to be dissolved. Badly advised, the troopers refused to obey orders and gave up their arms, alleging as the excuse for their indiscipline that they had not yet been paid off. Some of the mutineers loaded their rifles and went up on the roof of the palace, with the intention of resisting the Callao battalion which was on guard and had orders to disperse them. The minister of war, Senor Bustamante y Salazar, accompanied by the inspector general of the army, with courage and prudence, which is to their credit, on hearing what had taken place, went up also to the roof and spoke firmly but kindly to the offenders, who thereupon surrendered their arms and were subsequently paid off. The transport *Santa Rosa* will leave to-day for the south of the republic, taking all the officers and troops of the dissolved battalions, who reside in that portion of the country and desire to return to their homes.—*Peruvian Mail*, June 22.

—The year has been distinguished by a number of successful forgeries and frauds on the banks, and the public treasury, which has never before been approached. Fortunately the amount involved has not been sensationally large, but in the aggregate several hundred thousand dollars have been made away with by such means, in the last few months. The most recent case is a fraud on the Banco de Chile, carried out by some clever scoundrels, who either forged or fraudulently obtained the genuine visé of the accountant to a number of cheques, and cashed them in the pecuniary disbursements of Salesian friars. The methods adopted by the police to discover the culprits have led to a great sensation in Santiago. It is declared that some suspected Italians have been harbored and sheltered to cause them to divulge their connection with this crime, in which a great many people are supposed to have had a hand. The mastermind has been taken up by the Italian minister, and is being tried to the bottom. We are inclined to believe that the newspaper reports are much exaggerated, but there is no doubt that police methods in this country, although of course well intended, are sometimes very rough, and it is to be feared occasionally bear with cruel hardness on unjustly suspected men.—*Talpa Review* or June.

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Capital paid up..... " 750,000
Reserve fund..... " 600,000

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(Caixa 108.)

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Subscribed capital. . . . £ 1,500,000
Realized do " 900,000
Reserve fund " 900,000

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Idem paid up..... " 800,000
Reserve fund..... " 850,000

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From the *Valparaiso Review*, June, 1895.

A COUNTRY WITH A FUTURE.

In the days of Spanish empire in South America the vice-regal province of Peru stretched to a far greater extent than the present republic of that name. It had a coast line of some fifteen hundred miles. It spread inland over the huge masses of the Andes with their double conformation and the hollow plateau which this included, and far beyond down their eastern slopes, so as to command the navigation of the headwaters of the great rivers of Brazil and Argentina. Its breadth varied with the breadth of the long lines of mountain district. These beginning in the north with a width of some two hundred miles gradually extended their borders until at the southern limit of old Peru it would be necessary to travel some five hundred miles as the crow flies before leaving the steeper passes for the low lying land that slopes gently towards the Atlantic. Taking into calculation the irregularities of the surface, these mountainous districts with the eastward fringe of plains and river valleys must have given not less than twelve hundred thousand square miles of territory to the Spanish province. The southern portion of the Cordilleras not only spreads much further eastward than the northern but contains loftier peaks and far greater stretches of table lands at extreme altitudes. This district was sufficiently distinct in character to be thought of as a region apart, and to be given the name of the Altos or upstairs portion of Peru. Here the bulging out of the mountains was such that to a great extent they faced north-east and south-east, as well as directly east, sending from their masses of perpetual snow affluents, northwards to the Amazon, and south-eastwards and eastwards to the River Plate.

Some years before the uprising which ended in the breaking up of Spanish America into independent republics, the difficulty of administering upper Peru from Lima had been recognized. When about 1808 the new vice-royalty of Buenos Aires had been established the annexation of this district to the new province had been contemplated and indeed nominally carried into effect. Until means of communication however were developed, close connection was impossible. There was no difficulty, therefore, in forming upper Peru into an independent republic, when the efforts of the Columbian liberator, Bolívar, were brought to a successful issue by the complete victory over the Spanish victory at the battle of Ayacucho in December, 1821. The name then given to the new state preserved the tradition of gratitude to the Columbian patriot, though he himself took no share in its government beyond formulating a constitution which the Bolivians were glad to accept.

The country thus set apart to work on its own destiny possesses certain unique natural features. The most remarkable is the vast plateau twelve thousand feet above the sea with its streams and rivers and lakes, like those of the Jordan valley and the Dead sea, isolated from the rest of the water system of the world. Of the lakes, Titicaca, half of which belongs to Bolivia, is best known, but others are to be found further south along the elongated basin of the tableland, which like Titicaca have no outlets to the ocean. The highlands enclosing

this basin are bleak and bare, rocky and sterile, but in minerals they are exceptionally rich. Much of their mineral resources at present remains to be discovered and worked. It is well known however that there is gold, and ores possessing an extraordinary percentage of copper, and the enormous wealth already extracted from the mines of Huancacha and Cuzco may be without exaggeration regarded as a mere instalment of the amount which yet awaits production. The slopes that look towards the territories of Brazil and Argentina are amply supplied with water by the trade winds from the Atlantic; which are there drained of their moisture to the last drop, and enjoy in consequence a splendid fertility. In thinking of these regions the distinguished naturalist and traveller, Mr. Clements Markham, grows enthusiastic, enlarging upon their vast tropical forests with innumerable varieties of the choicest woods, and their virgin lands which yield the best coffee and chocolate in the world, besides the chinchona bark which is rich in quinine.

When Bolívar launched the republic upon its independent course it was very inadequately furnished with population. Vast natural riches were there, but there were few hands to convert these into available wealth. Of the Indian population that had made the country so productive under the rule of the Incas, there remained perhaps not more than four hundred thousand, a proportion of one to each square mile and a half. To direct these there were some sixty thousand of Spanish descent. The aborigines are a hardy race. They are short of stature but are very strongly built. Their close association with the mountains through long generations has developed a peculiar formation of the leg, which gives them a special facility for travelling in rugged uplands. With a small bag of parched corn for his sole support, an Aymari Indian can cover as much as seventy miles in one day. For many years after the establishment of the republic the Indian and Spanish elements of the population existed side by side with little community of interests. The Indians lived by themselves in village communities under the rule of an *alcalde* of their own race. They are said to have long cherished a secret determination to rise against the whites and expel them from amongst them. Partly on account of their superstition, and partly from their incapacity for vigorous initiative, this determination gradually evaporated without having ever given rise to insurrectionary movement. Meanwhile the colonists of Spanish descent made an eminently unsatisfactory use of their independence. Between 1825 and 1872 the presidential office changed hands ten times. On six of these occasions the change was the result of revolution. The two first presidents were men of high character and noble purpose. Of the other eight, one only was respectable. The rest were military adventurers of low type.

With the names of some, horrible outrages are associated. One so far disregarded the comity of nations as to inflict indignities upon the British representative which resulted in the famous obliteration of Bolivia by Lord Palmerston from the face of the map of the civilized world.

To one only, Melgarejo, who retained the presidency from about 1867 to 1871, can any character for statesmanship be attributed. Under his rule a navigation company was formed with the object of opening out the natural waterways, which connect the eastern fringes of Bolivian Cordilleras with the Atlantic. The scheme it is true proved abortive. Still it was creditable to Melgarejo that he alone made an attempt to release the country from its paralyzing isolation from the outer world of commerce.

The circumstances attending the formation of the republic of Bolivia point to the existence of an expectation that the main communications with the country would eventually be eastward to the Pacific. In settling the boundaries inadequate provision was made for outlets in the latter direction. The strip of Pacific coast assigned to Bolivia contained only the wretched port of Cobija, for Antofagasta, although also within Bolivian territory, was an after creation of the nitrate grounds, which in 1825 were an unsuspected source of wealth. Nor was the route from Cobija the most direct and convenient line of access to the heart of Bolivia. That existed further north from the port of Arica through a district retained by Peru. From the

earliest years of her independence the sympathies of Bolivia were with Perú rather than with Chili. Indeed it was the policy of Santa Cruz, the most able and patriotic of her early presidents, to establish a confederacy of the northern republics. To this policy Chile opposed a determined resistance with a jealousy of the ascendancy of Lima which dated back probably to the times of the Spanish vice-royalty. A successful war with her northern neighbors resulted in the breaking up of the confederacy. The tradition however of a community of interest between Perú and Bolivia and of a community of antagonism against Chili lingered through another forty years. Between 1870 and 1878 Chilean capital directed by English enterprise made the Bolivians aware of the wealth they possessed in the nitrate of their desert coast.

The port of Antofagasta had been created and a railway had climbed from thence a short way into the interior. Tempted by Perú, the Bolivian government displayed a tendency to hamper this development of their resources through the agency of the southern republic. There was a renewal of the policy of Santa Cruz. An alliance with Perú was made. Again Chili resisted this policy by force of arms and on this occasion with a vigor and perseverance that reduced Perú to impotence and deprived Bolivia of such scant communication with the Pacific as had been granted to her on attaining her independence. At the close of the war, Antofagasta, Cobija, and Arica fell into Chilean hands and thus the isolation of Bolivia was rendered complete.

There is a point of view from which Bolivia may be congratulated upon her temporary obliteration. She has thus been delivered from the enterprise of the financial speculator. For a government which was publicly accredited with the expulsion of a British official with his face turned to a donkey's tail, to have attempted to place a loan upon the European money market, would plainly have proved a work of supererogation. Equally impossible would it have been to captivate foreign capital by the proffer of mortgage bonds, the proceeds of which, as in the Argentine, might be spent unproductively. Thus Bolivia has passed safely through the period when that "conjurado ass," the British investing public, was eager to lavish its savings with unquestioning credulity upon any country that was sufficiently distant, alien, and unknown. She has practically no foreign debt to hamper her financial arrangements or force her into repudiation. Since her complete isolation at the close of the war, which gave the nitrate districts to Chili, no one has been tempted to force the industrial development of Bolivia from outside. Nevertheless there has been development. The railway from Antofagasta to the nitrate grounds has been gradually extended for some hundreds of miles to meet the requirements of the Huancacha and Oruro silver mines. Improved machinery and plant for the economical working of metals has been introduced as it was wanted, paid for with Bolivian money. The pest of an inconvertible paper currency has never found an opportunity of running riot in Bolivia, of creating, as in Chili, a bubble of mutual indebtedness incapable of standing the test of liquidation, and of calling into existence industries intrinsically unremunerative but able to extract an apparent profit by means of fluctuations in exchange out of the pockets of the nation at large.

Thus it has come to pass that the hitherto despised republic of the Andean highlands stands to-day in a favorable position. Undoubtedly she has vast resources lying dormant. She needs a gradual influx of skilled directors of labor with capital at their command, when they are satisfied that it can be employed with advantage. The capable and trustworthy industrial expert first—the capital afterwards—is this the true principle. If this is followed it seems probable that much foreign money may be satisfactorily invested in Bolivia, now that the days of indiscriminate plunging into fantastic schemes in South America are presumably a thing of the past. A picture of the condition of the country at the present moment constricted out of the reports of reliable and keen-sighted travellers, gives strong confirmation to the foregoing view. They find the population more than doubled since the era of the independence. The proportion of the whites has greatly increased.

Of these there are now some two hundred and fifty thousand. The increase of

half castes is still more significant as shewing a wholesome fusion of elements otherwise somewhat antagonistic. Mr. Clements Markham writing of Bolivia in 1854 places the sum of whites and half castes taken together as a little under eighty thousand. The latter alone last year were calculated to amount to three hundred and fifty thousand. Those of pure Indian blood have not greatly increased in comparison with the other portions of the population. Their number is given approximately as eight hundred thousand, one quarter of which infest the forests of the eastern slopes in a state of savage hostility. The six hundred thousand tame Indians, though still living in communities apart and retaining some of their old suspicion and dislike for the conquering Spanish race, are tractable enough. Even amongst these there are distinctions of clan and dialect. Like the Assyrian and Babylonian conquerors, the Incas were accustomed to deport whole populations after a successful campaign and plant different races and languages side by side in the new provinces which were added to their empire. There are perhaps half-a-dozen differences of race and speech to be found in Bolivia, and these are further accentuated by the practice of wearing hats and clothes of characteristic shape and color. The centres of white population are the towns of La Paz, Oruro, Cochabamba, Sucre and Potosí. The *patio* of an importer's store in one of these places is often the scene of a curious spectacle. Two or three groups of Indians perhaps will be there, the appearance of the members of each shewing the tribe to which the group belongs. They are busily engaged in dividing up the goods which have been purchased as a single lot from the store hard by. Their knowledge of numbers is very small. It is impossible for them to carry arithmetical calculations far enough for each to take his share of the price in the money given for the country produce they bring, and make individual purchases for himself. The valleys opening on to the lofty plateaux are full of farms. From the beds of the streams and rivers which flow down these valleys gold can be washed in modest quantities. There are spots also where copper ore, soft in structure and exceptionally rich in quality, can be gathered without the assistance of elaborate tools and machinery.

From such districts the Indians travel to the towns accompanied by their wives. Bales of wool from the sheep, alpacas and parcels of the soft silky hair of the vicunas in addition to their pockets of gold and rich minerals and cobra are apportioned to each beast with a nice regard to exactness of weight, for the llamas are very knowing and will lie down and refuse utterly to stir if a single pound beyond the accustomed amount is added to their load. On reaching the stores in the towns the party deposits the merchandise as a whole and a bargain is struck for a certain quantity of bright colored baize, and flour, alcohol, sugar, and even strong English beer in return.

This is what they may be seen dividing up amongst the members of the party in the *patio* belonging to the store. Any one attempting to penetrate into the Indian district will find the inhabitants somewhat inhospitable and even disinclined to trade in the necessities he may require. The presence of the soldier and the priest amongst them has been enforced. For these they feel respect not unmixed with fear. To facilitate intercourse travellers will sometimes make their passage in ecclesiastical or military disguise.

Already there are signs of the extension of foreign enterprise to the rich valleys of the eastern slopes of Bolivia. A party under the direction of an Englishman is at the present moment engaged in the attempt to turn the course of one of the infant tributaries of the Amazon with the view of extracting gold from the river bed. The work no doubt is carried on under difficulties. Violent floods come without a warning and cause serious danger. Supplies have to be pushed laboriously through thick forests haunted by hostile Indians. Still to the enterprising person with sporting instincts there is a charm about the description of the life of these pioneers, in a healthy district, between two and three thousand feet above the sea level, close to a river full of fish, and surrounded by woods teeming with parrots and monkeys, wild pigs, deer and wild turkeys.

During her years of isolation Bolivia seems to have passed beyond the stage of

periodical revolutions. The portion of the population which is interested in politics is contented with the existing government. There are no rival parties eager to contend for the election of the next president.

The possible jealousy of the chief towns is allayed by the practice of holding congress in each in turn. There are eighteen members of the senate and sixty-four deputies. These receive payment for their services, but not sufficient to make politics a captivating profession. The revenue, too, is modest, but enough for efficient administration and unpretending development in the direction of public works and improved methods of general education. The monetary unit is a silver dollar of the intrinsic value of about twenty pence. Bank notes are accepted freely, for the credit institutions have been so well managed that there is perfect confidence in the convertibility of the paper currency. One bank is considered to have inadequate reserves, and its notes are received with hesitation.

Until lately it was thought that Bolivia might be subject to difficulties with foreign powers. Her external trade is chiefly beneficial to Chili.

The goods she requires are to a great extent shipped from Valparaiso and distributed throughout Bolivia by French, Italian and Chilean storekeepers. Her chief export is the silver of the famous mines of Huancacha and Oruro. The former has already produced many millions of ounces and is reported to have some fifty millions more in sight. Silver bars are subject to a tax of sixty-five cents to each mark of eight ounces, and one-fifth of the whole production has to pass through the mint. Thus the silver industry is of vital importance to the home government. But the shares in these mines are held largely by Chileans.

Two-thirds of the exports pass at present through Chilean custom-houses, about half being carried by the Chilean railway which discharges its freight at the port of Antofagasta. Nervous minds anticipated that the old sympathy with Perú might imperil Chilean interests, and certain hasty diplomatic negotiations with the Argentine representative gave color to the notion that she was coqueting with her ancient surezain of Buenos Aires. Such fears, however, have been extinguished by the knowledge that a treaty has been concluded with Chili calculated to connect Chili and Bolivia by the bonds of close mutual interests and create a bulwark against Peruvian intrigue and Argentine aggression. England too has at length restored Bolivia to a place in the map of the civilized world, marking the circumstance by the appointment of a capable diplomatic agent in the person of Mr. St. John whose work will consist largely in making Bolivian resources known abroad.

H. E. WETHERALL.

CHANCHAMAYO.

The *Comercio* in its edition of yesterday evening publishes a letter which fully explains how the government of Peru is once more killing the hen which lays the golden egg. Of late the fertile valley of Chanchamayo has been attracting considerable attention, and many enterprising individuals of Anglo-Saxon descent have settled down there, devoting their labor chiefly to the cultivation of coffee and tobacco. Just, however, as the place was going ahead, just when these settlers were about to reap some reward for their labor, the last Congress stepped in and imposed a tax of S. 11.50 per quintal on tobacco, so that by the time this article reaches Lima, it costs more than double its primitive value, and at the present prices in this capital leaves a loss to the producer of about S. 6 per quintal. This may be what in this country is termed protection to native industry, but to us it's *"Tuer la poule pour assurer l'oeuf."* Formerly the tobacco produced in the *montanas*, or mountain districts, was exempt from this tax, but the law passed by the last Congress having revoked all previous legislation on the subject, the produce of Chanchamayo became liable to the general impost levied upon tobacco cultivated in the country. Every day we read in the native papers the cry that capital is required, and colonists wanted to develop the natural resources of this country; but no sooner do colonists settle down somewhere, and employ their capital and labor in rendering the soil productive, than down comes the government, or *"foco"* as they term it here, and squeezes the colonist by imposing ill-considered taxes, thereby killing the hen which lays the golden egg. We consider that by giving publicity to the complaint of the planters in the Chanchamayo valley, and in calling the serious attention of the government to the evil, we are rendering an important service to the great work of colonization, and to the country which so much needs it in order to increase its productive forces.—*Peruvian Mail*, June 8th.

Not long since Julius Caesar was known among us as an inventor of a flying machine, William Shakespeare was mayor of New Orleans and Iasius the Prophet was a vagabond in the streets of Rio de Janeiro. To this it may be added that Robert Browning is a horticulturalist in Rosario and all the ancient Greeks and *Diocletian the Marly* are playing jocchim here in Brazil.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The Argentine minister to Chili, Sr. Quirino Costa, left Buenos Aires for Santiago on the 12th inst.

—It is said that the Argentine government has purchased the new Italian ironclad *Garibaldi*, which will arrive here in October and will be called the *San Martin*.

—Extremely cold weather is reported from the River Plate. Ice is reported even in the northern Argentine provinces. At Montevideo the thermometer marked 5 degrees below zero on the 12th.

—The drainage works for the city of Mendoza, Argentina, will be very shortly commenced, all arrangements being now completed. The system used will be the same as that of La Plata, and the cost will be \$400,000.

—The fact that the body of *Saldanha da Gama* has not been found and that the bodies of his staff have been found horribly mutilated, speaks volumes for the savage instincts of the Brazilian army.—*Times*, Buenos Aires.

—We have omitted to mention that since Sunday last the health authorities have suspended the "fumigations" of vessels from Brazilian ports, with the exception of those from Santos that still remain subject to the process. This might have been done much sooner with advantage to the port.—*Montevideo Times*, July 3.

—A brisk trade in mules is being carried on between the upper and north-western provinces and Chili. The latter has numerous agents engaged in this traffic which has become so extensive as to seriously alarm the provincial governments. Brazil is also purchasing large quantities of mule from Cordoba and Corrientes.—*Argentine Budget*.

—It is reported on very good authority that the position of things in the Neuquen territory as disclosed by the census, is causing the naval government much uneasiness. Out of 20,000 souls in the territory, 18,000 prove to be Chileans, send their children to Chilean schools and openly regard Chili as their country.—*Argentine Budget*, Rosario.

—Loud complaints have been made against the autocratic decree of the governor of San Juan, prohibiting all citizens enrolled in the national guards from leaving the province without a special passport. A police constabulary, with a picket of 20 men, have been placed on guard at the railway station, and the intending travellers, who have not the corresponding permit, are conducted to the police station.—*Argentine Budget*.

—The persistent spread of disease in Mendoza, especially diphtheria, small-pox and scarlet fever, is causing considerable uneasiness among the inhabitants, and is the subject of serious consideration on the part of the authorities. The government have in project a system of drainage which will be submitted to the legislature this session, and which, it is hoped, will improve the health of the town. Meanwhile the city has been divided up into sections, and medical assistance will be provided gratis. Statistics show that out of 26,000 births during the last six years, only 5,000 are at present alive, and last month thirty-three persons died from diphtheria alone, which is 60 per cent of the population.—*Argentine Budget*, June 30th.

—A new quarter has come round and with it the usual nuisance of obtaining new fiscal stamps and hastening to change the old ones lest they be dishonestly repudiated at the end of a few days. The service for the distribution of the stamps is deficient in the extreme, and the whole system is one of endless vexations and serious loss of time for business men. Now has also come into force the new disposition establishing different stamps for different classes of receipts, and one day's experience has been sufficient to prove it as a new and utterly senseless vexation that might be abolished without further ado. The more we see of this stamp act and its anticipated complications, the more vexations, obstructive, and exacting do we find it. It could only be devised by a government and chambers entirely out of touch with and even ignorant of business operations and requirements. A general protest should be raised against it in business circles, and a demand for its entire reform and simplification at the first opportunity.—*Montevideo Times*, July 3.

THE smallest republic in the world is San Marino which has an area of seventeen square miles. Its population is 8,000, the capital claiming 750 souls. The "Arringo," composed of heads of families, was its first political society. This developed into the "sovereign council," a body of sixty elected by the people. The council is represented by two captains-regent. These hold office for six months, and are not eligible again for three years. One stands for the professions, the other for the agricultural classes. To avoid favoritism, justice is administered by a stranger. The army is made up of all male citizens from 16 to 60 years old. This consists of nine companies of 140 soldiers each, or 1,260 men in all. The receipts and expenditures are at balance, each being a little over \$20,000. Of this amount \$5,000 is devoted to the army. There is no public debt. There are a public library, hospital, a cathedral, and a university.

A curious addition to the British empire was made a few months ago without attracting much attention. This latest annexation is not likely to be much of a burden on the imperial revenue; and it certainly will not add to it. The desert island of Trinidad, off the coast of Brazil, is the new possession. Its sole inhabitants are land crabs, turtles, and sea-birds; but the island is interesting owing to the belief that it holds the hidden hoard of some long-forgotten pirates. Many expeditions have been fitted out to recover the supposed treasure; but in vain. The last was conducted on cooperative principles by Mr. E. F. Knight, the well-known war correspondent, who described the attempt in "The Crisis of the Alert." Perhaps the government means to have another shy at the treasure.—*Financial News*, June 4.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 16th, 1895.

The bill now before Congress in regard to foreign life insurance companies, and the report of the house committees in favor of its adoption, are worthy of serious consideration. Although the constitution guarantees foreign capital against discriminating legislation, the chauvinist members of Congress seem inclined to impose whatever they please upon the persons and property of foreigners, and to justify their action by appeals to the patriotism of their colleagues and constituents. That this policy will work injustice to the foreigner and serious prejudice to the country, no one can deny. It will drive away foreign enterprise and capital and deliver Brazil wholly into the hands of men who have no capital and are unwilling to work. One of the reasons why these restrictions are advocated, is that the earnings of the foreign companies are sent abroad, which is construed to mean that the country is just so much the poorer. If this is true, then the man who insures his life or property is also impoverished, for he pays out money which is reproductive only on some future contingency. If the insurer is deserving of confidence, then he must be permitted to make whatever use of his capital his judgment recommends. Neither the insured, nor the government, can ask him to take a risk without having full control of the investment of his resources. Were the attack on the two American life insurance companies a serious one, there is much we could say against the adoption of the proposed bill. Everyone knows, however, that these two companies are too sound and too well managed to be affected by the trivial arguments of those who are advocating this bill. They are far more rigidly inspected than they would be here, and far more care is taken in their investments than would be possible in Brazil. For the policy-holders there is much more security in the American investments of these companies than there would be in anything at present offered here. In a country where the government considers itself authorized to "scale" its bonded indebtedness at pleasure, and to squander its special deposits, as in the case of the gold deposited to guarantee bank issues, at its own sweet will, there can not be said to exist anything very secure in the way of investments. But all this is foreign to what is apparently the real purpose of the bill. It is shrewdly surmised that there is a scheme for a great national life insurance company behind this movement—another *monte-pio geral*, perhaps—which will step in and take up the business of the two foreign companies, when they are compelled to leave these shores. Whether such a company can offer better security and yield more benefit to the country, is a question worth consideration. There are many who distrust such a scheme, and they are not foreigners either.

WHILE there are some good reasons for collecting import duties in gold, it should not be overlooked that there are others which, under present conditions, are very much against it. To start with, we assume what may be considered a truism, that the state and the people are not enemies and that their acts should be designed for the benefit of both. Practically, it is a life partnership, in which the people furnish the capital and the government manages the business. It is inadmissible, therefore, that

they should be hostile to each other, or that they should rob or defraud each other. Unfortunately this simple relationship is not always remembered, and it not infrequently occurs that the government and the people are considered antagonistic to each other, with hostile interests, and privileged to rob and oppress each other at pleasure. We will assume, however, that their interests are identical, and that neither one can be injured without prejudicing the other. The government requires gold for its foreign engagements and as its income is derived from taxation, or from the people, it is right that it should ask for some part of this taxation in gold, for the financial blunders of the government have driven it away. Gold has become an article of merchandise in the trade of the country and it can only be obtained through the ordinary channels of foreign commerce and at prices varying according to supply and demand and the depreciation of the currency and credit of the country. To require the payment of certain taxes partly in gold adds another burden to those already weighing upon trade, and likewise another element of uncertainty in commercial transactions. As it is not proposed to reduce the tariff rates on imports, this new requirement is also equivalent to an increase of taxation, which will result in higher prices for imported goods to the consumer. This will be inevitable. The importer only advances the tax, which is added to the cost of the merchandise and becomes a part of its retail price. Ultimately all these taxes are collected from the people, and it is necessary, therefore, for the government to consider whether they can pay it. It would be suicidal—although it is often done—for a government to impoverish its people by means of heavy taxes. The authorities should therefore consider whether the people can pay these additional taxes without prejudice to themselves. In our opinion they can not do it. They are already burdened with high costs of living, high rents, and constantly increasing taxes. A few industries yield good profits and pay good wages, but they also are overtaxed and their position is becoming precarious. Much as the treasury needs the money, it will be extremely unwise to overtax the people to obtain it.

From *The Review*, Buenos Aires, June 8.

THE CIBILS AND JACKSON DOCK, MONTEVIDEO.

Thinking it may be of interest to our readers we publish a few data regarding the above dock, we believe, one of the largest, if not the largest, in South America.

The dock is situated in Punta Lobos, at the very entrance to the port of Montevideo, and occupies a surface of 31 hectares, 29 of these being submarine.

The ground is firm and surrounded by a broad wall, except on the east side, where the entrance gate is situated. This gate is sheltered on the north and north-east by a strong wall and terrace, and on the south by a wharf 105 metres long, 10 wide, and 8 high at ordinary tide.

The dock proper runs east to west, and its dimensions are:—

Length of first section	195 feet
Length of second section	255 "

Total length

Width at entrance gate

Width at bottom

The greatest height of water at high tide is 24 feet, the least at low tide 14 feet.

The entrance gate is of iron, and is moved by an eight horse-power engine.

Sixty metres inside of the entrance gate, the dock is divided off into section No. 2 by another gate made of wood.

The pumping engines and boilers are two in number, each, the former are of 10 and 12 inches, and are capable of emptying the dock in six hours.

There are several large sheds for storing coal, tools, naval stores and cargo; the one for the last purpose occupying a surface of nearly 600 metres.

The machine shop and foundry cover 1,000 metres of ground.

Besides these there are the other necessary buildings such as office, manager's house, carpenter's shop, and workmen's dwelling houses.

The wharves and sheds are all provided with double tracks for rails, for running trucks, and 2 steam cranes of 3 and 10 tons.

The entrance to the dock is effected by means of 2 channels, one on the north-east, and the other on the south-east, the direction of these being indicated by buoys.

All the establishment is supplied with electric lighting, the lamps necessary for working at bottom of ships being of 1,000 c. p. each.

The building of the dock occupied over 10 years, having been begun on July 15th, 1874, and finished on October 20th, 1884. On the 17th of October, 1879, however, the first vessel entered the dock, that is to say, 5 years and 3 months before the works were entirely completed.

Vessels, not Uruguayan, repaired in the dock, during 1894 for various charges, such as stores, repairs, storage of cargo, and lighters, etc., etc., the sum of \$238,584.87 gold. Calculating at the same rate, it may be taken that the

country has been benefited, during the 15 years of the dock's working, with the respectable sum of \$3,578,773.05 gold.

The ownership of the dock is actually in the hands of the heirs of the late Messrs. Challs and Jackson.

The technical department of the establishment is in charge of the old captain, Mr. Agustín Vila Comín.

The head of the machine shops is the well-known engineer, Mr. Edward Gillespie.

NICARAGUA'S RICHES.

The area of Nicaragua is only about 49,500 English square miles. There are few towns, and all of them, with two exceptions, are small and rude. The population of Managua, the capital, is 18,000, and that of Leon, formerly the capital, 25,000. The town of Corinto is the principal port on the Pacific, and the *latino* element (a mixture of white and Indians) predominates there. The most important industry of the inhabitants of Nicaragua is the raising of cattle, the hides of which are exported; and among the other exports are coffee, bananas, sugar, indigo, cocoanuts, coco, Brazil wood and cedar. The head of cattle number over 400,000. The greater part of the imports are from England, and the greater part of the exports are to the United States. There are over 100 mines worked by American companies, in nearly all of which gold is found mixed with silver, and in a few with copper. A good deal of American capital has been sunk in them. Nicaragua is especially rich in valuable woods, the mahogany, rose trees, grandfathers, and rumon, also medicinal trees, besides other commercial trees, including the castillo, elástica, from which indi-cubber is made; the guita-percha tree and several trees which produce gums.

There are numerous volcano peaks, a few of which are still active, but most of them have long been extinct. The last great eruption was that of 1835, when Cusqueña scattered its hot ashes over a circle 1,500 miles in diameter. Near some of the extinct craters are vast beds of lava and scoria, and numerous vents called "infernales," which emit smoke and sulphurous vapors. On the Pacific coast the soil is very rich, and the climate is essentially that of the central zone; but the amount of cultivated land is small in proportion to the arable area of the country. Maize, the principal food of the natives, is very prolific, and fine fruits and vegetables grow in abundance.

The form of government is constitutional and republican. There is a congress of two branches, the senate and the house of representatives, the members of both of which number only forty-nine, who are elected under the Nicaraguan system of universal suffrage. The President, now in power, Gen. Santos Zelaya, was elected in the Nicaraguan way, last year, and holds office for four years. He has a council of four ministers, who have charge of that number of departments of the government.

The active army of Nicaragua consists of 2,000 men, with a reserve of 40,000, besides a nominal militia force of 5,000.

There are about 100 miles of railway open in the country, which were built at heavy cost. One line extends from Corinto, a distance of 58 miles, and another from the capital to Granada, 33 miles. A number of concessions for new lines of greater length have been granted to contractors, who are blamed for delaying their construction. There are over 1,700 miles of telegraph lines. There are a fair number of schools for the population.

The finances of the government are always in bad condition, on account of the disturbances that often prevail, and in many years the expenditures for the army have been beyond the total receipts. Two-thirds of the total annual revenue are derived from government monopolies on spirits, tobacco and gunpowder, and the remainder chiefly from import duties and a tax on slaughtered cattle.

USES FOR CORN STALK PITH.

Some recent naval experiments show that a material made from the pith of corn stalks is superior to coco cellulose as a packing between the exterior and interior hulls of war vessels to prevent sinking in case the hull is penetrated by missiles. The coco cellulose has been used because the packing closes up after the passing of the projectile, leaving no hole for the water to pass through. The corn pith is lighter and more elastic, and seems to be a far better protection. If this invention proves a success, another heretofore waste product will acquire a commercial value. —*Cincinnati Price Current*.

It is said that there is a large bakery in Berlin where two hundred-weight of wood bread is turned out every day for popular consumption. The bread is made out of sawdust and rye flour—three-fourths sawdust. A chemical process takes away the texture and taste of the sawdust, and liberates the saccharine and nutritious elements; and with a little rye flour it makes nutritious bread which is sold at 4s. 6d. per hundred-weight.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JULY 8.—Senate.—There was received a communication from Senator Vicente Machado stating that on account of illness he was unable to attend the Senate. The Senate rejected the motion of Barão do Ladrão asking for information in regard to the death of Admiral Saldanha da Gama, Barão do Ladrão asked for the publication of extracts from the log book of the transport *Santos* in relation to the shooting of two sergeants of the army. These extracts, he said, show that those sergeants had not been tried by court martial. The commander of the *Santos* in ordering them to be shot had consequently violated the law and the speaker expressed the hope that the time would come when there would be sufficient respect for the law in Brazil to bring that commander before a court of justice to answer for his crime. The speaker stated that at some time he will read to the Senate a letter from a naval officer relating all that occurred on board the government squadron. From that letter it will be seen that with the exception of the torpedo-boat *Gustavo Sampaio* all the vessels belonging to that squadron remained at a distance of 10 miles from the *Aquidabam* and discharged their artillery for the purpose of creating the impression that they had taken part in a battle. The deficiency appropriation of 3,341,816,573 for the payment of guaranteed interest on capital invested in railways was voted in 2nd discussion. Senator Oliveira said he had changed his opinion in regard to the strength of the army. All the other republics are arming and Brazil cannot without danger refrain from following their example. He consequently thinks that the country requires an army of 25,000 men. He moved to recommend the army bill so that it might be amended in conformity with Art. 87 of the constitution. After some remarks from Senator Almeida Barreto and the chair on this subject the Senate voted in 3rd discussion the bill from the Chamber of Deputies making a deficiency appropriation of 365,486,884 for the service of colonization in Rio Grande do Sul. Senators Arthur Albrecht and Oliveira spoke in favor of the bill for exempting from duty an iron bridge for the Rio Negro. —*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Serzedello spoke on the subject of the transportation crisis on the Central railway. He said that it now requires 12½ hours to receive and weigh 50 cart loads of merchandise but by introducing certain improvements this work can be done in 2½ hours. For the lack of labor-saving machinery much time is lost in handling salt and coal. He offered a motion addressing to the department of industry a series of questions on the subject of the road. Deputy Filipe Pires made a violent attack on Barão do Ladrão, who, he said, after being elected senator as a republican, is now showing that he is a monarchist. He demanded that the Barão should resign his seat in the Senate so that his constituents may choose in his place a senator who will really represent them. Deputy José Carlos attacked the minister of marine, whom he accused of leaving the President of the republic. He offered a motion asking for information in regard to the mass said for Admiral Saldanha da Gama in the name of the garrison of Villegagnon. His remarks gave rise to a stormy debate and on one occasion, when he had said that the minister of marine was good for nothing, the disorder in the house became so great that the president suspended the sitting. Deputy Glycerio opposed the motion of Deputy José Carlos and defended the minister, who said in defense of the glories of the Brazilian naval service. He deprecates attacks on ministers, which he regards as a revival of the parliamentary system. The minister, he stated, had forbidden the marines to attend the mass. Like the speaker and many other good republicans, the minister may be tolerant towards individual revolutionists, but not toward them as a body. Deputy Bento Filho said that it is one of the constitutional duties of Congress to watch over the execution of the laws. Consequently the motion of Deputy José Carlos is perfectly legitimate. Besides, it is justified by the precedent established by the Deputy now presiding over the house, who last year offered a motion that led to the dismissal of Minister Felisberto Freire. The speaker consequently defended the motion. Deputy Serzedello declared that he would vote for the motion, feeling confident that the minister of marine had committed no act that would not bear the light of day. There was introduced a bill granting a pension of 2,400\$000 per annum to each of the five daughters of the late Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

JULY 9.—Senate.—Senator Francisco Machado defended Barão do Ladrão, who, he thinks, is rendering excellent service to the republic. Barão do Ladrão thanked Senator Francisco Machado for his defense and stated facts proving that he is a republican. —*Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Bueno de Andrade asked for leave to offer on the following day a motion on the S. Paulo railway. Deputy Aristides de Queiroz introduced a bill on the Central railway which, he said, reached the economical limit of its carrying capacity in 1893, when there passed over the road 80,000 tons of freight. On the 2nd section of the road there are now 30 trains a day, which, he contended, is too great a number for a single track. When a road is worked beyond its capacity confusion is unavoidable. He consequently favored the construction of double lines between Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo and Minas. Deputy Junqueira Ayres spoke in defense of the minister of marine.

JULY 10.—Chamber of Deputies.—Deputy Barão do Andrade moved to inquire whether the renewal of the contract with the S. Paulo Railway Company had been signed within the term fixed by the decree of 2nd April last. Deputy Gouveia Lima asked the Chamber to approve an inscription which he presented for the tomb of Marshal Floriano Peixoto. Informed by the chair that the Chamber could only act in the matter by voting a bill, he accepted this suggestion and framed a bill, which was rejected without discussion by the Chamber. Deputy Filipe Pires answered the speech made in the Senate on the previous day by Barão do Ladrão. Deputy Nilo Peçanha accused the government of violating the constitution in issuing the decree of Jan. 1 granting a pardon to naval sailors who had taken part in the revolution. He censured the purchase of gunpowder and other acts of the minister of marine. Deputy José Carlos declared that he was satisfied with the explanations made in regard to the mass said in the name of the garrison of Villegagnon.

JULY 11.—Senate.—After remarks from Barão do Ladrão and Senator Wandenkolk the discussion of the navy bill was postponed to the following day. The Senate rejected the bill from the Chamber of Deputies for granting favors to state governments and companies that build branches or extensions of government railways. Senators Gonçalves Chaves and Ottini discussed the report of the committee on finance and public works against the petition of the Empresa Viação do Brasil asking to be relieved, without withdrawal of subsidy, of the obligation to navigate Rio das Velhas and offering to navigate in lieu thereof Rio Paracatu. The former contended that the Rio das Velhas is un navigable, which was contested by the latter. The Senate voted a motion of Senator Gonçalves Chaves to ask the government for information on the subject. Senators Francisco Machado and Ba-

in do Ladaria answered the speech of Deputy Eliel Pires.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy Lame Vazquez has presented a motion from members of the ministry and the Chamber asking for an increase in their pay. Deputy José Lameira introduced two bills, the one to pay in Bahia and another for a brother to the Prince, Francisco. Deputy José Gómez discussed the Central railway question. He asked to be allowed to withdraw his motion in regard to the same. For Adm. Saldanha da Gama. That the Chamber granted by a vote of 82 to 62. Deputy Augusto Monteiro defended the minister of marine. The navy, he said, had been disorganized by the mistakes of the naval officers and by the selfish interests of others. In this question one man with sufficient courage to meet the emergency has been found and that man is Adm. Eustáquio Barbosa. The speaker argued to prove that the minister's secretary, Geraldo Pinto, is not a democrat.

July 12.—*Senate*.—There was reported from the joint committee a bill for regulating the execution of Art. 5 of the constitution. The only numbers of the committee who give unequalled approval to the bill are Senator Gonçalves Chaves, who framed it; and Senator Coelho Rodrigues. Senator Cravo had left for the protest of the former governor of Piauí against his deposition. Senator Pires Ferreira expressed regret at seeing the time of the Senate occupied with the discussion of local affairs. The very bill was voted in 3rd discussion. Senator Dutra spoke against the special appropriation of *foros* for the Institute Brasileiro. He called attention to the fact that out of 71,453,600 reis for that establishment last year, the sum of 117,263,600 was spent on the *corporação*. On motion of Senator Moraes Barros the discussion was postponed for 48 hours. Senator Moraes Barros spoke against exempting from duty the bridge for Rio Negro and Senator Oliveira (its leader). *Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy José Gómez, and that many original deputies had attended the hall on this Friday. Deputy Aranha Gómez moved to refer to the joint committee the question as to the legitimate government of Alagoas. Deputy Nilo Peçanha said that he had read in an evening paper that the president of the Senate had considered the bill for its delay in sending the budget to that house. He protested against the measure. Deputy José Gómez said that the budget committee had a great deal of work to do and did not desire that the president of the Senate did not desire to curtail the Chamber. The clear observed that the object of the president of the Senate was evidently to show that congress is not responsible for the delay in voting the budget. Deputy Nilo Peçanha said that if the cause of the Senate was not intended for the Chamber, it must have been intended for the executive. Deputy Gómez moved to ask the joint committee to document relating to the S. Paulo railway. He condemned the new contract with the company, which, he claimed, the government was not authorized to make and which, he said, increased the obligations of the government without corresponding benefits for the people. At the instance of Deputy Gómez the Chamber by a vote of 84 to 45 denied permission to Deputy José Carlos Carvalho to withdraw his motion in regard to the contracts on the S. Paulo and in regard to the pay of Capt. Gómez Pinto and other naval officers, and then by a vote of 162 to 37 rejected the motion. Deputies Sá Peixoto, Barros, Pimenta, Ildefonso Lameira, Pedro Moacyr and Milton spoke on the bill for granting three billions of 1,000,000 reis each to the Chamber, brotherhood.

July 13.—*Senate*.—The minister of marine sent a copy of Adm. Firmino Chaves' resignation of his place in the Conselho Naval. On motion of Barão do Ladaria it was ordered to be printed. The committee on legislation reported in favor of sustaining the President's veto of the bills on un-employed judges and military sentences. Senator Cunha complained of the delay of the committee on legislation in reporting on the appropriation for paying the employees of the national library. The chair and Senator Oliveira explained the cause of the delay. The Senate voted in 3rd discussion the bill exempting from duty the bridge for Rio Negro. The bill prohibiting the granting of military honors to civilians was voted in 1st discussion.—*Chamber of Deputies*.—Deputy José Mariano declared that on arriving at the chamber he had found very few deputies present and not 72 as the chair had stated. The chair replied that he had been misled by the list at the door; but, since the honorable member made a point of the strict observance of the rules, he would hereafter respect the presence of the members in the hall and he hoped the honorable member would set the example. Several deputies stated how they would have voted on Deputy José Gómez' motion if they had been present at the previous sitting. Deputy Benedicto Lobo expressed surprise at not seeing his name attached to the report of the joint committee. He asserted that he had signed the report with the declaration that he did not give the bill reported unqualified approval. Deputy Pires Ferreira introduced a bill for amending decree No. 1,020 of November 16, 1891. Deputy Sereza spoke on the Amazônia question. He moved to publish a list of the Brazilians that had been killed by the French sailors. Deputy Victorino Monteiro said that the vote of the Rio Grande delegation at the previous sitting was intended not to censure the policy of the President but to protest against parliamentary government. Moreover that delegation, on account of the distance which separated it from the illustrious leader of the junta, could not distinctly hear what the latter said. Deputy Pinto da Rocha said that if he had been present he would have voted to permit the withdrawal of Deputy José Carlos' motion, and Deputy Lame Vazquez stated that he would have voted against it. Speaking to a question of privilege, Deputy José Mariano asked the president not to permit the 1st secretary to remain when he called the roll. Deputy Gómez protested against the expression, which he declared to be impoliteness. Deputy José Mariano defended the expression and protested against the statement made by the chair that he disturbed the proceedings of the house. The chair stated that the roll had been distinctly called and that, if the honorable member failed to hear it, it was because his attention had been drawn to some other object. Deputy José

Mariano asked permission to address the house on a subject that did not admit of postponement. Permission was refused by a vote of 37 to 45. On renewal of application permission was again refused, this time by a vote of 73 to 42. Deputies José Lameira, Henrique de Freitas and Valdinaro spoke on the Candelária brotherhood lottery bill. Deputy Martins Costa spoke in favor of the bill granting amnesty to the Alagoas revolutionaries. He stated, however, that he is opposed to granting amnesty to the Rio Grande federalists, who, in his opinion, desire to subvert the institutions of the country. Deputy Gonçalves Chaves spoke against the bill revising the charter of the Estreito de São Francisco no Chapim railway.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Manoel Pires Hello, indicted for conspiracy, has been arrested at Santa Catarina.

—The 32d battalion of infantry has received orders to return from the frontier of Paraná to the city of Curitiba.

—There is no material change in the situation at Pernambuco. The governor remains in power, and his policies make others aware of it.

—At Rioverde Preto, S. Paulo, a house belonging to Dr. Elpídio Gómez, an opposition member of the state legislature, was some days ago blown up by dynamite.

—It is said that one of the conditions of peace in Rio Grande is that the government shall appoint an interventor to govern the state concurrently with Castilhos. How long would such a dual government last, and would it protect the federalists?

—Although General Tavares has prohibited revolutionaries from passing into Rio Grande, General Hypólito does not scruple to move to his, to Quaraiá first, which place he will move on the revolutionaries at the termination of the armistice. This shows just how far the Castilhos can be depended upon.

—Under the head of "Shameful Exploitation" in the *Diário*, a journal published at the capital of the state of Piauí, says the following:—"More than 50 revolutionaries, accompanied by their wives and children, embarked yesterday for the south of the republic to serve as targets for the bullets of the Rio Grande revolutionaries."

AMAZÔNIA SPORTS AT PIRATIN-AMBUKO

The British colony at Parauaná were entertained on the 29th ult. by an amateur race meeting, which proved to be a gratifying success. The secretary writes us that this is the fourth year of these meetings, and that the participants have every reason to congratulate themselves, for there were only two spills¹ and no one killed. From the programme sent us we see that there were 11 races as follows:

No. 1.—800 metres; Peruaná horses that have never won; 5 entries; winner—"Nazareth," belonging to W. Dunn.

No. 2.—800 metres; chifres—Peruaná horses that have never won and are owned by amateurs; 5 entries; winner—"Guarany," L. Cayley.

No. 3.—800 metres; Peruaná horses that have never won and are owned by amateurs; 3 entries; winner—"Tango," R. Patridge.

No. 4.—600 metres; walter (ladies' race); 5 entries; winner—"Sara Sochi," R. Rawlinson.

No. 5.—1,000 metres; Peruaná horses that have never obtained a place, owned by amateurs; 3 entries; winner—"Nazareth," W. Dunn.

No. 6.—1,250 metres; whiskey and soda; 8 entries; winner—"Talisman," C. Wilson.

No. 7.—800 metres; telegraph—Peruaná horses owned and ridden by telegraph men; 6 entries; winner—"Nazareth," W. Dunn.

No. 8.—1,200 metres; chifres; Peruaná horses that have never been entered to run; 5 entries; winner—"Guarany," L. Cayley.

No. 9.—800 metres; handicaps; Peruaná horses owned and ridden by amateurs; 4 entries; winner—"Sara Sochi," R. Rawlinson.

No. 10.—2,000 metres; pacings; Peruaná horses; 5 entries; winner—"Guarany," R. Rawlinson.

No. 11.—800 metres; consolation scuttle; winner—"Muleque," H. Holler.

RIO GRANDE DO SUL

The following correspondence between Gens. Inácio Galvão and Silva Tavares has been published:

—Federal Capital, May 28th 1895.

Citizen General João Nunes da Silva Tavares.

Having been appointed commander of the 6th military district and of all the forces operating in Rio Grande do Sul, I intend to set out for that state in the beginning of next month. My purposes in the performance of this arduous commission are entirely patriotic, and I should deem myself fortunate if the pacification of Rio Grande could be accomplished without the shedding of a single drop of blood of those who are engaged in the struggle, knowing that it is against brothers that they fight.

Entirely unconnected with partisanship interests and plans in your native state, I have no feelings of hatred to gratify and no vengeance to wreak. Desirous of terminating this war between brothers, which is leading to the ruin of a state which might, in the enjoyment of peace, be prosperous and happy, interested in the credit of the republic and the future of the country, like a Brazilian as I am and a soldier whose duty it is to maintain the institutions of the country, sincerely cherishing these sentiments, I cannot and must not plunge into the struggle before employing conciliatory measures for inducing the insurgents to lay down their arms on terms that are honorable to the federal government, which I represent, and to the rebels, of whom you are the real leader.

I believe in your patriotism, and your devotion to the hand of your birth, I am thoroughly convinced that you do not make war on the institutions of the country and I know that you do not lack the manliness and magnanimity belonging to a man of honour and a useful citizen. Thus, before attacking the forces under your command, it is my duty to hear you and to treat with you as a leader for the pacification of your state.

It is for this reason that I address you these lines, inspired by my zeal for the regulation of the army which I command and by the respect which you deserve as a citizen distinguished for valor and for services to our country, and I accordingly invite you to a day on which I may send to you an escort to the Bagé frontier so that you may confer with me at my headquarters.

"You may confide in the loyalty of your comrade, General Inácio Galvão de Queiroz."

—Porto do Poncho Verde, June 18, 1895.

Citizen General Inácio Galvão de Queiroz. I have just received your letter of May 28th appealing to my patriotism and my devotion to the land of my birth to agree with you on measures for the pacification of the glorious state of Rio Grande do Sul on terms honorable to the government and to the revolutionaries.

Permit me to remind you that neither the federal government nor the institutions of the country have ever been at stake, notwithstanding the intervention of the union in a question of a purely local character, which has forced upon the country the mortification of witnessing fraternal strife in which have disappeared thousands of citizens useful to our Brazilian country, to the state and to their families.

I am the first to lament the calamities that have occurred in this long period; but it was not, you well know, a mere caprice that led me to take up arms, and at some future day all Brazil will do justice to the intentions and history will be rigorous in its judgment of the facts.

Although a party in this honorable struggle, I feel, like you, that I have sufficient calmness and courage to negotiate peace with honor for all concerned and to reacquire with peace the right of our people to live in the enjoyment of freedom.

I am able to fix the day for you to send an escort to meet me on the border, for the revolutionary army has advanced far into the state and I, like you, wish to suspend hostilities while our conference lasts.

As soon as our army approaches, for which I have already given orders, I will telegraph fixing a day and place to be at your disposal.

Confide in your loyalty, I beg that you will give me the salutation of your comrade, João Nunes da Silva Tavares."

Telogram.—July 1.—Gen. Galvão, Pelotas.—On the 8th inst. I will be at your orders at Passo do Vião. I have given orders for the immediate suspension of hostilities and you, I expect, will do likewise. As you are headquarters are at Pelotas, I request that our conference may be at Bagé. I await your answer.—General Tavares."

—Telegram.—July 2.—Gen. Tavares, Mello.—I have received your telegram. I have ordered a suspension of hostilities. On the 8th I shall send an officer and escort inspiring confidence to meet you at Passo do Vião. My health does not permit me to go to Bagé and I beg that you will do the favor to come to Pelotas. My staff will receive you there in a special train. Confide in my loyalty and in that of our comrades. The conference will be protracted and we can negotiate better here. Regards.—General Galvão de Queiroz.

The conference between the two generals took place on the 13th inst. at the station of Piratini and lasted an hour and a half. The result has not yet been made public. It has doubtless been communicated by telegraph to the government and it is stated that Gen. Galvão has sent an officer to deliver to the President the protocol of the conference. In the meanwhile the aristocratic continues in force and some of the revolutionary officers have availed themselves thereof to visit their families and friends, a number of them accompanying Gen. Galvão when he returned to Pelotas. Gen. Tavares is said to have gone to Mello. It is stated that he will confer with Prestes Guimaraes, whom he had no opportunity of consulting before the conference.

Gen. Hypólito is said to be seriously ill.

A Montevideo telegram of the 13th says that Conrado Heck, aide-de-camp of Adm. Saldanha da Gama, denies having stated that the Admiral had committed suicide.

RAILROAD NOTES

—The governor of Paraná has signed a bill for a railway from that state to Mato Grosso.

—The Companhia Estrada de Ferro e Terras Rio Doce e Cuiabá has brought a suit against Visconde de Cuiabá for 2,500,000\$00 as compensation for the lapsing of the contract for the Mariana and Cuiabá railway.

—On the 10th inst. a deplorable accident occurred on the S. Paulo railway. An immigrant train ran into a freight train which had been unable to pass a curve, killing and wounding a large number of passengers. A telegram of that date states that 15 corpses had been found.

—The disaster on the São Paulo railway, between Piribá and Taipas, on the 10th inst., caused by an immigrant train running into a freight train, resulted in 15 persons killed and 13 wounded, three seriously. Several employés have been arrested pending an investigation.

—On last Tuesday, at the S. Diogo station of the Central railway, there were disturbances caused by stokers and others, who had not received their pay for the month of June. The rioters missed the paymaster, made an engine-driver quit work and endeavored to interrupt traffic by blocking the road with a freight car. On the approach of a police force the rioters dispersed.

—At the end of 1894 the total length of railways under traffic in Brazil aggregated 12,064 kilometres, as follows:

Property of nation	Kilometres
Private lines, guaranteed	2,825
do not guaranteed	3,207
Property of states	1,482
Total under traffic	4,550
Under construction	12,064
	6,952

—On Saturday the express train from his city to São Paulo was delayed by the disabling of the locomotive for three hours near the station of Pontal. Among the passengers was the director of the railway.

—"At the approaching International Congress in London, the railway men of all countries will meet, each thinking that his method of operation for speed, safety, and economy is the best. But the oldest and most gigantic railroad man there will learn something which will be useful to him when he gets home. For the delegates themselves this Congress is the best thing in the world. A man who runs for more than five years up and down one railroad line moves in a tunnel, first without light and next without air—indeed, without good air. To retain usefulness one must enlarge his learning by travel, visiting other lines, and by contact with his brethren from other systems. Contact and attrition in this Congress will rub down the sharp corners and knock out the cranks. I know personally many gentlemen who are going to that Congress who need a good healthy collision to shake them up to a full appreciation of the requirements of a modern railroad." — Chauncey M. Dickey.

LOCAL NOTES

—Dr. Andrade Figueira has declared that he is a candidate for the Senate.

—The Villegaignon powder magazine is to be protected by two lightning rods.

—Senator Ruy Barbosa is expected to arrive here on the steamer *Magdalena*.

—Coelho Neto vouches for the minister of marine, but who vouches for Coelho Neto?

—On Sunday building No. 27 Rua Estreita de São Joaquim, occupied by a grocery, was destroyed by fire.

—The supreme military court has confirmed the decision of the court martial acquitting Capt. Duílio Ferreira.

—The senatorial election in this capital to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Salvalha Marinho, will be held on the 20th inst.

—Dr. José Ferreira Nobre, who at one time took a prominent part in municipal politics, died in this city on Saturday morning.

—The third Languedoc Club ball of the season is announced for the evening of the 20th. A full attendance of our English-speaking colonies is anticipated.

—The prefect of the federal district has issued orders for closing the houses called *cosmopolites*, instructing his agents to solicit assistance from the police if necessary.

—Barão do Rio Branco has declined to be a candidate for the Senate. Considering recent and prospective accessions, the Barão evidently feels that he can find better company.

—On Saturday morning building No. 43 Rua Duque de Saxe, was destroyed by fire and a woman residing there was severely burned and has since died. The loss is estimated at 12,000\$.

—Barão do Lalaio says he is a republican and that ought to settle the matter. Does any one imagine that the republic in Brazil has been such a brilliant success that a man would claim to be a republican unless he really is one?

—It would be interesting to know what has become of that extraordinary libel suit initiated in Buenos Aires against a French paper for saying inconvenient things of Brazil. Surely the case has not been abandoned so soon after its first hearing!

—We regret to find that the reading notice in our last issue on one of the national lotteries has been considered as an editorial opinion. The article in question was an advertisement, and through an error, was set in the type generally used for editorials.

—At a meeting of delegates of the Partido Republicano Federal held on the 9th inst. Congresso Lopes Trovão was selected as the candidate of the party at the election for filling the vacancy in the Senate caused by the death of Senator Salvalha Marinho. The "partido" is evidently hard up for a candidate.

—Gen. Vasques, minister of war, has been promoted to the rank of marshal; Gen. Machado Bittencourt to that of brevet marshal; Brigadier-General Teixeira Junior and Cantarin to that of general of division; Cols. Carlos Eugenio, Martínez da Silva, Savaget and Pires Ferreira to that of brigadier-general.

—It was an original idea surely that induced Deputy José Carlos de Carvalho to declare that there were many "original republicans" at the Ipira Fiscal ball. We can vouch for this, for we were there ourselves. The most original feature of the question, however, lies in the fact that the "originals" discovered their originality only after November 15th, just as a crowd of life-long abolitionists discovered their faith after May 13th.

—Building No. 130 Rua do Rosário was destroyed by fire last Thursday. A lieutenant of the fire corps and a fireman, who were engaged in extinguishing the flames, were injured by falling walls. It is supposed that the fire was not accidental. The first floor was occupied by the firm of A. C. Azevedo & Co., commission merchants, and the ground floor was used for storing beer by the firm of Fernando Melhert & Co., agents of the Antareca brewery of S. Paulo.

—The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 14th inst. comprised 22 pages—which must be considered a great triumph for the administration of that paper. To be sure much of this increased size was due to official publications and to an effort of the florists to manufacture a little short-lived popularity for their hero by a compilation of the customary comments on his death, but it all counts for the *Jornal* just the same. The growth and prosperity of our great morning contemporary are certainly deserving of our heartiest congratulations.

BIRTH.

On the 9th instant, at 48 Rua D. Pedro, Belo Horizonte, the wife of Mr. John Trew Moore, of a son, Bruce Richard.

DEATHS.

MOONEY.—On 13th April last, of cholera, at Cachoeira do Imperatriz, state of Espírito Santo, Brazil, GEORGE B. MOONEY, for many years the faithful and esteemed employee of the Lignumvital Manufacturing Co., Rio de Janeiro. Deeply regretted. American papers please copy.

PARFITT.—At Campos June 28th, 1895, MARY ANN, beloved wife of John Hamilton Parfitt, of Cheltenham, England; aged 44 years.

Also BEATRICE MARY, only daughter of the above, in Campos, July 3d, 1895; aged 9½ years. Deeply regretted.

WRIGHT.—At Santos, July 3d, WILLIAM TURNER WRIGHT, aged 62, of Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, U. S. A., for many years resident in Rio, and afterwards in Santos.

COFFEE NOTES

—A Mexico telegram of June 18th to the Boston Herald says:—"The coffee crop is estimated this year as available for export at 25,300 tons, against 20,700 tons last year. Many new plantations come into bearing this year."

—An old São Paulo subscriber, who is familiar with the coffee-producing districts of that state, writes us as follows:—"Noticing the accompanying paragraph"—in the item in regard to the damage by frost, which appeared in our last issue—"I may tell you that as the result of a person's visit to the districts named therein, within the past few days, you may take it from me that the damage is probably nil. So far as these districts are concerned nothing has happened to now to materially depreciate the future crop."

—A Washington press dispatch of June 14th says:—"Consul Clifford Smyth, at Cartagena, Colombia, reports to the department of state the imposition of a tax of \$1.50 on every 100 pounds of coffee exported from Colombia. The tax was made necessary by the depleted condition of the treasury, impoverished by the heavy expenses of the war. In addition to this tax all exporters have to pay \$10 in 'stamps' for every manifest of shipment—a rule which, it is said, will decrease the number of shipments of coffee, while leaving the annual aggregate amount exported about the same. These increased taxes are the result of recent revolutionary disturbances."

—In a volume written in 1763, by J. P. L. Du Bois, entitled "Vies des Gouverneurs Hollandois aux Indes Orientales," credit is given Governor Zwaardekron for establishing the cultivation of coffee in the island of Java. At the start coffee trees were planted on his estate, which, in the course of a few years, produced a crop of coffee. His success stimulated others to follow his example, and in time the Dutch East India Company contracted for the crop at the rate of fifteen crowns per pound of about 125 pounds. The maximum crop of Java was gathered in 1879 and amounted to 1,654,000 picas'. From 1833 to 1880, inclusive, the island of Java had produced about 6,000,000,000 pounds of coffee, the bulk of which was handled by the Montesquieu and was imported in Western Europe. From 1880 to 1895 the supply reached a total of over 20,000,000,000 pounds, the industry having diminished since 1887 in consequence of a fatal disease.

—The *Diário Popular* of São Paulo says:—"The advice received from the western zone of this state, and more particularly from Araraquara, are very serious. A microbe has been discovered in the roots of the coffee trees which destroys them rapidly. The losses through this cause have been heavy. When the fact was known in Campinas, the first into Agronomico at once sent a competent person to study the disease. His discoveries have been grave enough, and we now fully know to the secretary of agriculture, Dr. Theodoro de Carvalho, who has appointed a commission to study the coffee disease and the means of cutting off its rapid propagation if possible. Meanwhile it is imperative that planters should not exchange coffee plants." The government of the state is employing every resource, as is natural, to remedy the evil. An abundant crop was anticipated this year; now, according to this advice, these expectations have been chilled, through fear of contamination. Some time ago an identical disease made its appearance at Campos, which caused serious prejudices. Coffee is still our chief source of income, and is the guardian of our finances." Our correspondents at Araraquara deny the report. We should be glad to hear something further in regard to them.

BUSINESS NOTES

—The Botanical Garden is distributing sugar-cane cuttings to planters. It has 45 varieties.

—For the five years ending on June 30th, 1894, there were shipped from Para 34,712,239 kilogrammes of rubber, valued at 114,891,338\$951, against 35,281,918 kilogrammes valued at 71,592,42\$32 in the previous five years.

—In the discussion which has arisen between the local managers of the Equitable and New York life insurance companies, because of the proposed legislation affecting foreign companies, the former charges the latter with favoring this legislation for interested motives. It is charged that the office on the corner of the Ovidor and Quitanda was not bought in the name of the New York Life, as announced, but in those of individuals connected with the local management, that the manager of the Brazilian sub-department has favored the bill now in Congress, and that the scheme is to organize a local company to take up the business when the two American companies are driven out of the country.

—According to the June report of Messrs. Thomsen & Co., of Rio Grande, the killings of cattle in that state for the season ending June 30th numbered 280,000 head, against 387,000 last year and 450,000 in 1893. The River Plate market for the past season is placed at 5,583,000 head. The exports between January 1st and June 30th were as follows:

To Europe	1895	1894
Saluted hides	158,425	200,821
Dry	75,725	78,646
To United States		
Saluted hides	25,533	—
Dry	85,073	—

—The twenty-third ordinary general meeting of the Amazon Steam Navigation Company, Limited, was held in London on June 26th. The chairman stated that the important item of stemmers and tugs now stood at £200,000, and this had been written down to a much larger extent than usual. The item of junks, barges, etc., showed an increase of £6,713 over last year's figures, which was explained by the fact that the company had previously been insufficiently supplied with lighters for working cargo. The subventions due from the Brazilian government, together with those from Pará and Amazonas, had since been paid. The investments in consols now stood at £3,400,000, and the directors were only awaiting renewal of the government contract for a term of years to invest a large portion in new steamers. A balance dividend and bonus, making 7 per cent. for the year, were declared.

—WRIGHT.—At Santos, July 3d, WILLIAM TURNER WRIGHT, aged 62, of Queen Anne's Co., Maryland, U. S. A., for many years resident in Rio, and afterwards in Santos.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—The June receipts of the Victoria, Espírito Santo, custom-house amounted to \$8,453\$28.

—The state debt of Para, which amounted to 7,112,800\$000 in 1891, is now reduced to 10,232,400\$000.

—The receipts of the custom-house of Rio Grande do Norte amounted last month to 22,820\$25, against 25,358\$866 in June, 1894.

—The May receipts of the Paranáguá custom-house amounted to 126,674\$503, of which 77,052\$96 were derived from imports and 40,215\$714 from surtaxes on the same.

—A new issue of counterfeit 100\$ and 200\$ notes seems to have been made in this capital lately, and it is necessary to be on our guard against them. Will the treasury officials give us a description of the counterfeits?

—It is worth the consideration of the Jacobins why the credit of Brazil abroad is so much below that of Chile. The natural resources of Brazil are greater and more varied, and yet Chile can borrow money on better terms? Why is it?

—The President has asked Congress for an appropriation of 1,183,575\$508 for paying the charter and repairs of the steamers *Santos*, *S. Salvador* and *Itapuá*. He has also asked for an appropriation of 381,000\$000 for building warehouses for naval stores.

—The parties in London who are so anxious to loan more money to South American countries should be informed that it will in great part be used for ships, guns, rifles, ammunition, and the maintenance of large, undisciplined, insubordinate armies. The money will serve the most mischievous purposes—and nothing else.

—The director of the United States mint estimates the gold product of the world last year at 8,726,518 ounces, valued at \$18,610,100, being an increase of \$22,674,410. The silver product he estimates at 165,918,328 ounces, which is valued at \$105,348,135, at 32½ cents per ounce. The year's output shows an increase of 722,000 ounces, though that of the United States has diminished. The increase in the silver product comes from Mexico, Bolivia, Chile and Peru.

—Regarding the new foreign loan the *Jornal do Comércio* of the 14th says:—"Only yesterday were trustworthy news received in this city upon the settlement of the conditions upon which Messrs. Rothschild are instructed to float on the London market a loan of six millions sterling for the government of Brazil. From what we can gather from trustworthy sources, it is not yet definitely known if that sum will be net, or subject to the rate of 5%, agreed upon for the issue. The interest will be 5 per cent."

—According to the last balance sheet of the Banco da República its net profit for the first half of the present year was 5,253,826\$725, of which the half-yearly dividend absorbed the sum of 3,771,648\$000. The sum of 785,074\$000 was retained to the reserve fund and that of 604,108\$722 to the account of suspended profits. The amount of cash in the bank at the date of the balance was 47,986,412\$156. The national treasury owed the bank on account current the sum of 32,397,979\$819. The *bonus* is used by the bank amounted to 78,861,600\$000.

—President George G. Williams, of the famous Chemical National Bank, of New York, has written a letter to the Chamber of Commerce, setting forth the dangers of unlimited coinage of silver, as follows:—"What are the facts? For 100 years gold has been practically the only standard of value in this country; prices have been based upon it, labor has been measured by it, contracts have been entered into relying upon it, and no matter what other species of money were in circulation, gold only controlled them all and them after all, for the reason that they are exchangeable into it. But what is now proposed? It is to coin an unlimited amount of silver, worth 50 cents to the dollar, and to endeavor to make it perform the same functions that it does now while exchangeable for gold. But what will be the effect of such legislation? Obviously, gold will disappear and the purchasing power of silver will be only its bullion value, viz., one-half of what it is now. The panic of 1893 was an object lesson as to what may be expected in a year, if such changes were upon us. The debtor classes are supposed—many of them—to favor silver free coinage, for the reason that debts can then be more easily paid; but the panic which may be expected would swamp them all long before enough silver could be coined to replace the vanquished gold, and become in it a sufficient circulating medium.

—Telegrams were received here by the foreign banks on the 11th stating that a new Brazilian loan would be at once issued in the London market. The amount was stated to be £7,500,000, interest 5 per cent., and issue price 85%.

—It is stated that the loan for which the government is negotiating in London is to be issued, if the negotiations are successful, at 85%. The amount is said to be £6,000,000, but it is not stated whether this is the actual or the nominal amount. In the latter case the actual amount of the loan would be £4,500,000 and in the former case the nominal amount would be a little over £7,000,000. The rate of interest is said to be 5%, and it is asserted that the success of the negotiations will depend on that of the efforts which Gen. Inocencio Galvão is making for the pacification of Rio Grande do Sul.

—There was a conference between the minister of finance and the budget committee on the 13th inst., at which it is said the latter expressed full concurrence with the proposition to collect one-third of the import duties in gold. It is to be hoped that the press will fire once do something to place this subject before the public. To collect one-third of the duties in gold implies a considerable increase in taxes already too high, and in many cases the rates will be based on currency values estimated at the current rate of exchange, which means an increase in an increase. It should be remembered that taxation has become very burdensome.

COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, July 15th, 1895.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1,000 gold) 27 d. do do do in U. S. coin at \$4,68.61 per £1.00 54.75 cts

do 1,000 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold..... 54.75 cts do £1.00 per £1.00 54.75 cts

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day 11 d. Present value of the Brazilian milreis (1,000 gold) .. 28.151

do do do (paper) 40.75 cts. gold do in U. S. coin at \$4.80 per £1.00 54.75 cts

Value of \$1.00 (U. S. coin) per £1.00, in Brazil, in currency 184.80 per £1.00 54.75 cts

Value of £1.00 sterling .. 21\$18

EXCHANGE.

July 5.—The market was quite demoralized during the day, and the banks were buying again in a bandolier system. The London & River Plate and Basileanische banks opened at 11½ and the others at 11, with losses reported in bank sterling during the morning at 11½, and in others. On September 1st at 11½, the banks' 1 o'clock closing was 11½, and all the banks, except the British Bank, withdrew their cables, some having actions being reported at 10½ but the banks were generally drawing at 10½, and other paper found little money under 10½, the market closing with the banks taking the rate. The market closing with the banks taking the rate.

July 6.—The market was irregular, declining rapidly during the morning, to 10½, and then again in the afternoon and the others were quite firm. The fluctuations during the day were quite small, and the "game," or whatever caused the decline, was upon early quiet speculative. The banks all opened at 10½, and were drawing at 10½, but the others were drawing at 10½, and the banks' 1 o'clock closing was 10½, and the others were withdrawn by the banks before 1 o'clock, and the banks were then drawing in bank at 10½, and in other banks at 10½, but the Banco da República was drawing steadily at 10½, and about 1 o'clock the other banks had accepted the rate, and the market was 10½.

July 7.—The market was irregular, declining rapidly during the morning, to 10½, and then again in the afternoon and the others were quite firm. The fluctuations during the day were quite small, and the "game," or whatever caused the decline, was upon early quiet speculative. The banks all opened at 10½, and were drawing at 10½, but the others were drawing at 10½, and the banks' 1 o'clock closing was 10½, and the others were withdrawn by the banks before 1 o'clock, and the banks were then drawing in bank at 10½, and in other banks at 10½, but the Banco da República was drawing steadily at 10½, and about 1 o'clock the other banks had accepted the rate, and the market was 10½.

July 8.—The market was quite demoralized during the day, and the banks were buying again in a bandolier system. The London & River Plate and Basileanische banks opened at 11½ and the others at 11, with losses reported in bank sterling during the morning at 11½, and in others. On September 1st at 11½, the banks' 1 o'clock closing was 11½, and all the banks, except the British Bank, withdrew their cables, some having actions being reported at 10½ but the banks were generally drawing at 10½, and other paper found little money under 10½, the market closing with the banks taking the rate.

July 9.—The market was irregular, declining rapidly during the morning, to 10½, and then again in the afternoon and the others were quite firm. The fluctuations during the day were quite small, and the "game," or whatever caused the decline, was upon early quiet speculative. The banks all opened at 10½, and were drawing at 10½, but the others were drawing at 10½, and the banks' 1 o'clock closing was 10½, and the others were withdrawn by the banks before 1 o'clock, and the banks were then drawing in bank at 10½, and in other banks at 10½, but the Banco da República was drawing steadily at 10½, and about 1 o'clock the other banks had accepted the rate, and the market was 10½.

July 10.—The market was irregular, declining rapidly during the morning, to 10½, and then again in the afternoon and the others were quite firm. The fluctuations during the day were quite small, and the "game," or whatever caused the decline, was upon early quiet speculative. The banks all opened at 10½, and were drawing at 10½, but the others were drawing at 10½, and the banks' 1 o'clock closing was 10½, and the others were withdrawn by the banks before 1 o'clock, and the banks were then drawing in bank at 10½, and in other banks at 10½, but the Banco da República was drawing steadily at 10½, and about 1 o'clock the other banks had accepted the rate, and the market was 10½.

July 11.—The market was irregular, declining rapidly during the morning, to 10½, and then again in the afternoon and the others were quite firm. The fluctuations during the day were quite small, and the "game," or whatever caused the decline, was upon early quiet speculative. The banks all opened at 10½, and were drawing at 10½, but the others were drawing at 10½, and the banks' 1 o'clock closing was 10½, and the others were withdrawn by the banks before 1 o'clock, and the banks were then drawing in bank at 10½, and in other banks at 10½, but the Banco da República was drawing steadily at 10½, and about 1 o'clock the other banks had accepted the rate, and the market was 10½.

July 12.—The market was irregular, declining rapidly during the morning, to 10½, and then again in the afternoon and the others were quite firm. The fluctuations during the day were quite small, and the "game," or whatever caused the decline, was upon early quiet speculative. The banks all opened at 10½, and were drawing at 10½, but the others were drawing at 10½, and the banks' 1 o'clock closing was 10½, and the others were withdrawn by the banks before 1 o'clock, and the banks were then drawing in bank at 10½, and in other banks at 10½, but the Banco da República was drawing steadily at 10½, and about 1 o'clock the other banks had accepted the rate, and the market was 10½.

July 13.—The market was irregular, declining rapidly during the morning, to 10½, and then again in the afternoon and the others were quite firm. The fluctuations during the day were quite small, and the "game," or whatever caused the decline, was upon early quiet speculative. The banks all opened at 10½, and were drawing at 10½, but the others were drawing at 10½, and the banks' 1 o'clock closing was 10½, and the others were withdrawn by the banks before 1 o'clock, and the banks were then drawing in bank at 10½, and in other banks at 10½, but the Banco da República was drawing steadily at 10½, and about 1 o'clock the other banks had accepted the rate, and the market was 10½.

July 14.—The market was irregular, declining rapidly during the morning, to 10½, and then again in the afternoon and the others were quite firm. The fluctuations during the day were quite small, and the "game," or whatever caused the decline, was upon early quiet speculative. The banks all opened at 10½, and were drawing at 10½, but the others were drawing at 10½, and the banks' 1 o'clock closing was 10½, and the others were withdrawn by the banks before 1 o'clock, and the banks were then drawing in bank at 10½, and in other banks at 10½, but the Banco da República was drawing steadily at 10½, and about 1 o'clock the other banks had accepted the rate, and the market was 10½.

July 15.—The market was irregular, declining rapidly during the morning, to 10½, and then again in the afternoon and the others were quite firm. The fluctuations during the day were quite small, and the "game," or whatever caused the decline, was upon early quiet speculative. The banks all opened at 10½, and were drawing at 10½, but the others were drawing at 10½, and the banks' 1 o'clock closing was 10½, and the others were withdrawn by the banks before 1 o'clock, and the banks were then drawing in bank at 10½, and in other banks at 10½, but the Banco da República was drawing steadily at 10½, and about 1 o'clock the other banks had accepted the rate, and the market was 10½.

July 16.—The market was irregular, declining rapidly during the morning, to 10½, and then again in the afternoon and the others were quite firm. The fluctuations during the day were quite small, and the "game," or whatever caused the decline, was upon early quiet speculative. The banks all opened at 10½, and were drawing at 10½, but the others were drawing at 10½, and the banks' 1 o'clock closing was 10½, and the others were withdrawn by the banks before 1 o'clock, and the banks were then drawing in bank at 10½, and in other banks at 10½, but the Banco da República was drawing steadily at 10½, and about 1 o'clock the other banks had accepted the rate, and the market was 10½.

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SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES

July 8.

1 Apolice, \$5 ..	918	93 Apolice, 45 .. 1,222
36 do ..	950	200\$ do .. 10
300 do ..	95	300 do .. 10
12 do ..	187	100\$ do .. 10
12 do ..	914	100\$ do .. 10
32 do ..	914	100\$ do .. 10

Banks.

100 Construtor, ..	15	51 Nacional, (old) .. 2,753
350 Republica, ..	73	48 Rep. E. U. (old) .. 20
Miscellaneous.		

9 Hippod. Nas., .. 101 100 Lot. Nacional .. 27

July 9.

4 Apolice, \$5 ..	917	5 Apolice, 1895 .. 935
23 do ..	921	200\$ do .. 10
22 do ..	1895	200\$ do .. 10
24 do ..	917	70 do .. 10
5 do ..	913	300 Predad .. 53 500

Banks.

100 Construtor, ..	116	50 Republica .. 4
120 Br. Ind. mill.	261	50 Const. Urban .. 4

July 10.

5 Apolice, \$5 ..	919	12 Apolice, 45 .. 1,225
57 do ..	919	2,000 do .. 100
900 do ..	913	8,000 do .. 100
22 do ..	917	70 do .. 10
24 do ..	917	30 do .. 10
5 do ..	913	120 do .. 10

Banks.

110 Construtor, ..	16	55 Apolice, 45 .. 1,210
140 Law & Com., ..	162	45 Republica .. 154
150 do ..	28	450 Rep. E. U. .. 154
150 do ..	77	500 U. S. Amer. .. 1,500

Miscellaneous.

250 Sociedade, ..	85	1000 Melli. do Brz. .. 32
40 Integral, incise	43	400 Cal. Br. C. C. .. 200

July 11.

317 Construtor, ..	16	100 Nacional, .. 220
1450 do ..	160	31 Nacional, .. 210
100 Law & Com., ..	162	450 Rep. E. U. .. 154
150 do ..	28	450 U. S. Amer. .. 1,500

Banks.

317 do ..	16	55 Apolice, 1895 .. 910
52 do ..	119	120 do .. 100
11 do ..	187	60 do .. 100
11 do ..	919	68 do .. 100
38 do ..	117	120 do .. 100
3 Gold 48.89, ..	1,200	200 C. R. P. do .. 75

Banks.

360 Constructor, ..	16	500 Nacional, .. 220
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Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see the visiting physician (Dr. Bandeira) before going there, in order to secure prompt admission.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to assignment—whether in the ordinary or fever wards, and whether in a general ward or private room—and above mentioned "order of admittance."

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

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Dr. BANDEIRA, No. 75, Rua 1.^o de Março.

from 10 to 3 p.m.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 8 to 9 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening.



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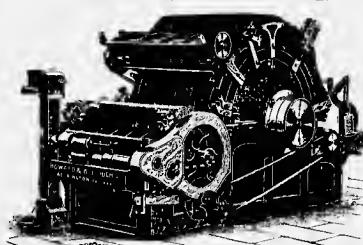
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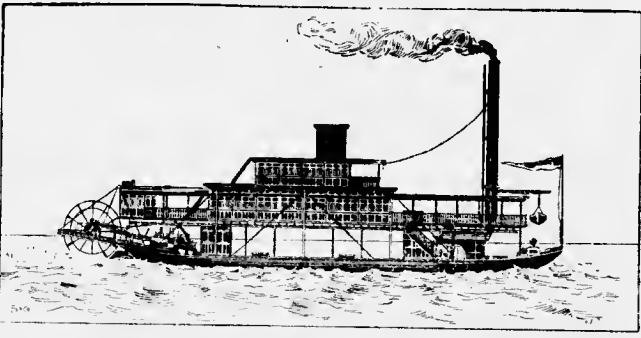
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